

The North Carolina Standard.

PHILO WHITE,
EDITOR, AND STATE PRINTER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C....THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1836.

VOL. III....NO. 107.
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THOMAS LORING,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Three dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he has paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Proprietor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Letters to the Editor or Proprietor, must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Those sending in Advertisements, will be good enough to mark the number of times they wish them inserted.

FOOLSCAP PAPER.

THE subscriber, has a lot of Foolscap paper, of good quality, for sale at the office of the North Carolina Standard. T. LORING.
Nov. 10. 106-3t.

State Bank of North Carolina.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, in this City, on the first Monday in December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A full representation of the stock is desired.
S. F. PATTERSON, Pres't.
Raleigh, Nov. 10, 1836. 106-4t.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by William H. Phillips, esq. I shall offer at Public Sale at the Court House door, on the second day of our County Court, it being the 29th instant, his HOUSE, and five LOTS of LAND, containing five acres, well improved. The House is large and well finished, with all necessary out buildings and an excellent well of water. Terms of sale CASH. This House, and Improvements and Lots, all adjoining occupy the highest land within the corporation, and in my opinion the most eligible. By order.
A. PARKS, Trustee.
Hillsboro' November 3. 106-3t.

JAMES LITCHFORD,

Fashionable Merchant Tailor,
Begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he laid in a most elegant supply of the newest shades of Broadcloths, Pantaloon Stuffs, Vestings, &c.

And, as he has in his employ workmen of ability and experience, he will be enabled, out of the best materials, to execute all orders with promptness and despatch.

GENTLEMEN will please call and look over his assortment before purchasing, as all he asks to insure a sale is a fair examination.

COUNTRY orders thankfully received and punctually and faithfully attended to.
Raleigh, Nov. 10, 1836. 106-4t.

Episcopal School.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Pupils in the Episcopal School will commence on Monday, the 28th day of November inst. and be continued until Wednesday, inclusive, being the last day of the Session. The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held at the same time. The attendance of each member is requested.

The next session will commence on Thursday the 19th day of January 1837.

By order of the Executive Committee.
E. B. FREEMAN, Sec. & Treas'r.
November 10. 106-3t.

A TEACHER.

THE Subscriber having had charge of Schools and Academies in several of the Eastern counties for the last seven years, now wishes to remove to the Western part of the State. Having a family, he would go to no place where there is not health and good water. Any person knowing a neighborhood or village, eligible for the establishment of a permanent School, and feeling an interest therein, can direct a letter to the initials below. He professes to teach Latin, Greek, Practical Mathematics, &c.

Persons corresponding with the subscriber can have satisfactory credentials from his former, and present patrons; and if thought advisable, might be visited by the subscriber in person, between this and Christmas. J. Y. H.
Grove-Hill, Warren Co. 106-4t.
October 1, 1836.

FRESH GROCERIES.

JOHN G. MARSHALL informs his old friends and customers, that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES, &c.

which are, as usual, well laid in, and will be sold for a moderate profit.

His assortment consists in part of the following articles:

French Brandy, Otant & Dupuy brand
Champagne do. Seignette do.
Old Apple and Peach Brandy
Do. Jamaica Rum
New-England d.
Holland Gin, Swan Stamp
Old Monon. Whisky
Irish do.
Up-Country do.
Old Madeira Wine, on draught or in bottles
Pale Sherry do. do.
Brown Sherry do. in bottles
Cherry Bounce
Albany Ale
Cider, on draught or in bottles
Loaf and Brown Sugars
Teas and Coffee
Butter and Water Crackers
Fine Apple and Cask Cheese
Dried Beef and Beef Tongue
Best Spanish Cigars and
Chewing Tobacco
Sperm and Tallow Candles
Bar Soap, brown and white
Canister Powder
Powder and Shot, &c. &c.

N. B. His EATING ROOMS are in complete order for the reception of company, and RELISHES and REFRESHMENTS of every description, can be obtained on the shortest notice.
Raleigh, Nov. 10, 106-3t.

Notice.

A BALL AND PARTY, will be given at Mr. Woon's Hotel, on the Evenings of Thursday and Friday, the 24th and 25th, Nov. inst. Louisville, 5th Nov. 1836. 106-2t.

JOHN BRAGG, Attorney at Law, Mobile, Alabama. As J. B. will practice in the United States District Court at Mobile, he will attend to the speedy collection of all claims that may be due to persons in other States, in any part of South Alabama. Mobile, Nov. 10, 1836. 106-4t.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to continue her

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, returns thanks to her friends and the public in general, for the very liberal patronage which her house received during the life-time of her husband, and craves a continuance of their patronage; and pledges herself to spare no pains to give those that may please to call on her, the strictest attention; so as to render them comfortable and satisfied.

SUSAN GATLIN.
Kinston, Lenoir Co., N. C. Aug. 1836. 92-1f

Delinquent Revenue Officers.

IN compliance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, passed in the year 1827, entitled "an act concerning the Public Treasury," the undersigned hereby certify that the following Revenue Officers have failed to account for and pay into the Public Treasury the amount of taxes due by them on Sales at Auction, for the year ending on the 1st day of October 1836, to wit:

Samuel W. Tillinghast, Auctioneer, Cumberland amount due, \$ 191 29
Amos Kimball, Auctioneer, Cumberland amount due, - 13 10
John M. Strong, Auctioneer, Cumberland amount due, - 2 51
Henry Davey, Auctioneer, Craven, amount due, - 67 55
Joseph S. Fowler, Auctioneer, Craven, amount due, - 16 12
Talcott Burr, Auctioneer, New Hanover, amount due, - 120 55
S. F. PATTERSON, Public Treasurer, N. A. STEEDMAN, Compt. November 1st, 1836. 106-4t.

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy, Twelfth Class for 1836:

To be drawn at Greensboro' on Friday the 25th of November.

On the popular Terminating Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

Capital Prize 10,000 Dollars.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000

1 Prize of 4,000 is 4,000

1 Prize of 2,000 is 2,000

1 Prize of 3,000 is 3,000

6 Prizes of \$1,000. 10 Prizes of \$500.

10 Prizes of \$400. 10 Prizes of \$300.

10 Prizes of \$200.

BESIDES MANY OF

100 Dollars, 50 Dollars, &c.

Amounting in all to 180,000 Dollars.

Whole Tickets \$4. Halves \$2.

Quarters \$1.

Certificate for a package of ten Whole Tickets, \$23. for do of ten Half Tickets, \$11 50; for do of ten Quarter Tickets, \$5 75. To be had in the greatest variety of numbers at

STEVENSON & POINTS Office, Raleigh, N. C. 99-6t.

Sept. 22.

UNION HOTEL.

Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber will be prepared to accommodate 20 or 25 members of the approaching Legislature, on as reasonable terms as the times will admit.

JOHN C. BLATCHFORD. 105-3t.
October 31st, 1836.

New Boarding House.

THE MANSION HOUSE, opposite the new of Company, on the 19th of November next.

This establishment has been entirely renovated, by extensive additions, improvements, and repairs, in every department of its domestic economy and the Proprietor feels no hesitation in promising pleasant quarters and good fare, to all who may patronize him.

The Buildings have been arranged with a view to the accommodation, both of Families and single Gentlemen; and 25 Members of the approaching Legislature, will find comfortable Rooms at the Mansion House.

W. C. G. CARRINGTON, Proprietor. 105-3t.
Nov. 3.

CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA.

The only authentic account of the capture of Santa Anna yet published is furnished by the Natchez Courier of the 14th ult. The details were communicated to the editor by Capt Sylvester, of the Texian army, who achieved the deed. We annex the particulars:

"On the morning of the 22d of April, the report came into camp that Messrs. Carnes and Secrests, our spies, with a party of men, consisting of about 20 or 25 Texian soldiers, had surrounded Santa Anna and Cos, with near 50 Mexicans, about ten miles from our camp. Col. Burleson came round for volunteers to accompany him to reinforce them. He soon raised 50 or 55 mounted men, and we proceeded to Simmes's bayou, near Vince's, where we expected to join the Carnes party. We arrived there about 11 o'clock in the morning; and not being able to overtake them (for we heard after we left the camp that they had proceeded to the Brazos) we hesitated, and consulted whether to return to camp, or go on to the Brazos: finally, about 30 of our party agreed to go on, the balance made a move to return. When we arrived at Vince's I proposed to take down the Buffalo bayou, when 4 others immediately joined me. I was ordered by Col. B. with positive orders from him not to kill any Mexicans, but to bring them into camp.

Our party consisted of Messrs. Miles of Richmond, Va., Vermillion, Thompson, Cole and Mason, of Texas. We had not proceeded far, before we espied some 4 or 5 deer on the west side of a branch that made up into the prairie from the Buffalo bayou. I observed to them to remain where they were, and I would try to kill one of them. I rode on within 40 or 50 yards of the branch, where I halted my horse under a long tree, which stood in the prairie, and was almost in the act of pulling the trigger of my rifle, when the deer started; I immediately looked to my right, when I espied a Mexican bending his course towards the bridge, he stopped a moment to gaze around him, and immediately started on again. I collected my companions, three of them (Cole being still in the rear of us, for Mason had left us altogether) to come on, "there was a Mexican." As soon as I called to them he espied me, and immediately secreted himself in the grass. They rode up, and we arrived together where he was. The grass was high enough to hide him entirely from our view. When we arrived at the spot, he was lying on his side, with a blanket over his face. I called to him to rise, when he only took the blanket from over his face. I called to him a second and third time to get up, when he rose up, and stood for a moment, and finding himself completely surrounded, he advanced towards me and desired to shake hands, which I immediately offered to him.

He shook my hand, pressed it, and kissed the back of it, and asked where our brave Houston was. I replied that he was in camp. Through the medium of one of our party, (Mr. Thompson) who acted as interpreter on the occasion, I asked him who he was: he observed that he was merely a private soldier; when I discovered the bosom of his shirt, which was very splendidly wrought, and pointed it out to him, I observed that he was not a private soldier, but must be an officer of some rank; he immediately replied that he was an aid to Santa Anna, and burst into a flood of tears; I told him, in a mild tone "not to grieve, he should not be hurt." I then asked him where Santa Anna was, and observed farther, that it was supposed by us he was wounded, but that him and Cos, and some colonel, (whose name I do not now recollect) had gone on to the Brazos. He was very anxious to be taken into camp unhurt, as he was desirous to see Gen. Houston.

His attire was indicative of a common soldier, being very plain. He had no arms about his person, and after he spoke he appeared very much dejected; complaining of pains in his breast and legs, and said that he was not able to walk. Mr. Miles observed that he would walk a short distance, and Santa Anna desired me to let him ride a short distance, as it would relieve him very much: he mounted Mr. Miles' horse, and we proceeded some two or three miles, which distance he rode. Mr. Miles overtaking us, demanded his horse of him, which he refused to give up, without I said so. I requested him to alight, when he observed it was very hard, but he supposed it was fair, as he was then a prisoner, and should not expect such good treatment as he had received. He was conducted into camp by Messrs. Miles and Thompson, Mr. Vermillion and myself going in another direction. When I had advanced some 20 or 30 yards he wished to see me once more before we parted. I returned, and he drew a letter from his pocket, directed to Santa Anna from Col. Almonte, dated 14th April, of which the contents were, that he had learned there was 200 or 300 American soldiers on Galveston island, and that he had better make his way to that place, take possession of that island, cut off our supplies; and he (Almonte) would take possession of the Velasco, at the mouth of the Brazos, and he might establish his head quarters wherever he chose.

When he arrived into camp, he was conducted to Gen. Houston's quarters, which was made of an oak tree, in the bottom near the bank of the bayou, where he made himself known. Some few minutes after I arrived in camp, and went to Gen. H.'s quarters, where he, Col. Rusk, then Secretary of War, and Santa Anna, were counselling. He pointed myself out as being his captor, and immediately returned thanks for my kindness, when I took him prisoner; and if it was ever in his power, (which he hoped it would be) that he would reward me very handsomely for it. I observed to him that I had already been rewarded, (which astonished him very much)—that the honor of being the captor of the Mexican Napoleon, was all the reward I ever expected to receive. When he was taken to the General's quarters, he observed, "I am Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Mexican Republic, and Commander in Chief of the Army of Operation. I surrender to the brave, who are always just." Houston observed to him that he was then in an American camp, and not among heathens, desired him to take a seat, and make himself as comfortable as he could.

This is a true statement of the capture of Gen. Santa Anna, notwithstanding the fabulous reports that have been circulated in regard to it. As to the person of Santa Anna, he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather stoop-shouldered, though well proportioned otherwise. His face is long and narrow with a high forehead, and a contracted brow, has a piercing look of the eye, as though he could see through the designs of man. His nose is short, remarkably thick and clumsy, his nostrils large and dilated. There is a peculiar expression of the mouth that I am unable to describe; but it is tolerably large, and his under lip rather protruding. His chin is round, and projecting forward.

FOREIGN.

By the ship Rubicon, at Boston, Liverpool papers to 26th Sept. have been received.

The Liverpool Journal of the 24th states, that "continental politics continued to be of the most conflicting kind. In Portugal, the constitution of 1820 had been proclaimed, not merely with the assent of the Queen, but without any bloodshed. Her majesty is believed to have willingly acceded to the request that she would recognize a form of government more liberal than that which then prevailed."

A London paper of the 22d states, that the news of the revolution in Portugal, was attended with terrible effect on the stock exchange. The Portuguese stock fell fourteen per cent. in four days. Many persons have been terribly struck. The Spanish funds have also fallen, and to a great extent, though not so much as the other peninsular stock.

A list of the liberal Ministry of Spain had at last been published. Calatrava is Premier; but the strength of the cabinet is said to be in the acceptance of the finance department by Mendizabal.

It is stated that there was very little chance of the cessation of the war which desolated Spain. An extraordinary express arrived in London on the evening of the 22d from Paris, stating that Don Carlos had crossed the Ebro, with the main body of his troops, with the avowed intention of making a descent on Madrid. It was not known what forces of the Queen were interposed between him and the capital. The Spanish funds had fallen in consequence.

The new French Ministry had been completed and published in the Monitor. It is said to be a piece of patchwork. A Liverpool Editor remarks that the "thunder cloud is in the political horizon of France, and it will burst."

The numerous suicides which have taken place in the different garrisons in Paris, have caused meetings to be held among the officers in order to inquire the cause.

Death of Madame Malibran. This accomplished vocalist died at the Mosley Inn, Manchester, on the 25th of September, after an illness of nine days, aged 28. She was there with her husband to attend a musical festival.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Sept. 23.—The demand for American cotton during the week has been general, and the prices on the whole are rather higher in the midling qualities.

MONEY! MONEY! Very late from England.—By the Independence, Captain Nye, which arrived yesterday, we have received from England dates to the 25th Sept. inclusive. The news is highly important at the present moment. The crisis that has been predicted in England, is rapidly approaching. Consols have fallen—interest on exchequer bills raised—the joint stock banks curtailing—stocks falling. Annexed are the leading items.

The British Government has been compelled to raise the interest on the outstanding exchequer bills from 1 1/2 to 2d per diem, or 3 per cent. per annum, to prevent their being returned upon the Treasury for payment. There are from eight to nine millions of these bills in circulation, all of which would have been sent in, as payment of taxes, had not this measure been adopted. Thus there is a pressure in the money market in England also.

It is stated in the London Journals, that as the efflux of gold continues, the bank is about taking farther stringent measures. The joint stock companies and country banks are still curtailing their discounts; and a necessity is said to exist of pursuing rigid measures, until the value of money shall have been still more increased—until, in fact, the precious metals shall be rendered more valuable at home than abroad. The exportation of gold would then cease of course.—N. Y. Herald.

NOTE BY THE GLOBE.—What do Mr. Biddle and Mr. Webb say to this? Is there a specie circular in England? or has the whole fraternity of speculators on both sides the water, over-traded and over-banked?

Grain Crops in Europe.—Though the grain crops have been cut off to a great extent in this country, it seems there has been an abundant harvest in Europe.—This intelligence is fully confirmed.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, publishes a letter from Liverpool, which says:—"I have travelled through France and Germany the middle of July, and Holland the last of that month, and England the beginning of August, and the grain crops throughout promise an abundant harvest; so much so, that at Rotterdam on the 26th of July, the corn market was extremely dull, owing to the prospects of the coming crops, and should the weather remain favorable a few days longer, all would be gathered in safety."

An old lady living in Natick, Mass. upwards of 100 years of age, whose hair has long since been perfectly white, now presents the singular spectacle of the hoary locks of age returning to their original color—jet black.

A curiosity.—The Massachusetts mining company at Mansfield, dug from one of their shafts a few days ago, a coal fish, about a foot long, with fins, eyes, mouth—indeed every thing perfectly preserved.—It is certainly a great curiosity.

OUR COUNTRY, ABROAD. One of the distinguishing traits (says the Washington Globe) of the malcontent opposition among us, is their propensity to degrade their country in the eyes of foreign nations. This is a natural feeling in those who are at once ambitious and selfish, and have fallen into disgrace with their countrymen. If Europe should entertain a good opinion of the virtue and intelligence of the great body of the American people, how must it estimate those who have been branded by their reprobation? The whole newspaper corps of federal mercenaries are branded by public opinion at home, and to keep up a face abroad, they are under the necessity of traducing those by whom they are tried and condemned at every election. Messrs. Adams and Clay are in a worse predicament than their Swiss editors. They were openly charged with fraud and corruption in compassing the Presidency and the Government. They were found guilty by the verdict of an immense majority of the American people. They now appeal to the aristocracy of Europe, the natural enemies of a free people, and seek, in their good opinion, the reputation they have forfeited under the conviction of their countrymen, and to secure their object they court the European prejudice against democracy, and represent the American people, as wanting in honesty, good faith—in a word, every virtue which should characterize a great and enlightened people.—The calumnies of John Quincy Adams are finely answered by a European correspondent, whose defence of his country at Madrid, together with a letter addressed to us, specially replying to Mr. Adams' calumnies, will be found in our columns to-day. Mr. Clay's letter to the Cherokee chief is in good keeping with the speech of Mr. Adams, which Mr. Crosby views.

An immense chandelier is now being put up in the St. Charles Theatre at New Orleans. It was manufactured in London, and cost \$10,000—being the largest in Europe. Its weight is 2 tons, 1 qr. and 19 lbs; and is composed of 23 cwt. of brass, 9 cwt. of iron, and 9 cwt. of cut glass—the last being in 23,600 pieces.—It is emblematic of the United States, containing in the top border a compartment of 26 eagles and stars, surmounted by a gilded cornice of flour des lis. In diameter below it is 12 feet; and from the top-most ornament to the bottom it is also 12 feet. It will be lighted with gas by 166 burners; yet instead of a blaze, the effect will be that of a soft moonlight.

Milk on Rail Roads.—The Boston milkmen are being "used up," in consequence of the wise expedient adopted of importing fresh milk at six cents a quart by the Rail Road from Worcester. The thing, according to the Boston Transcript, works nicely.